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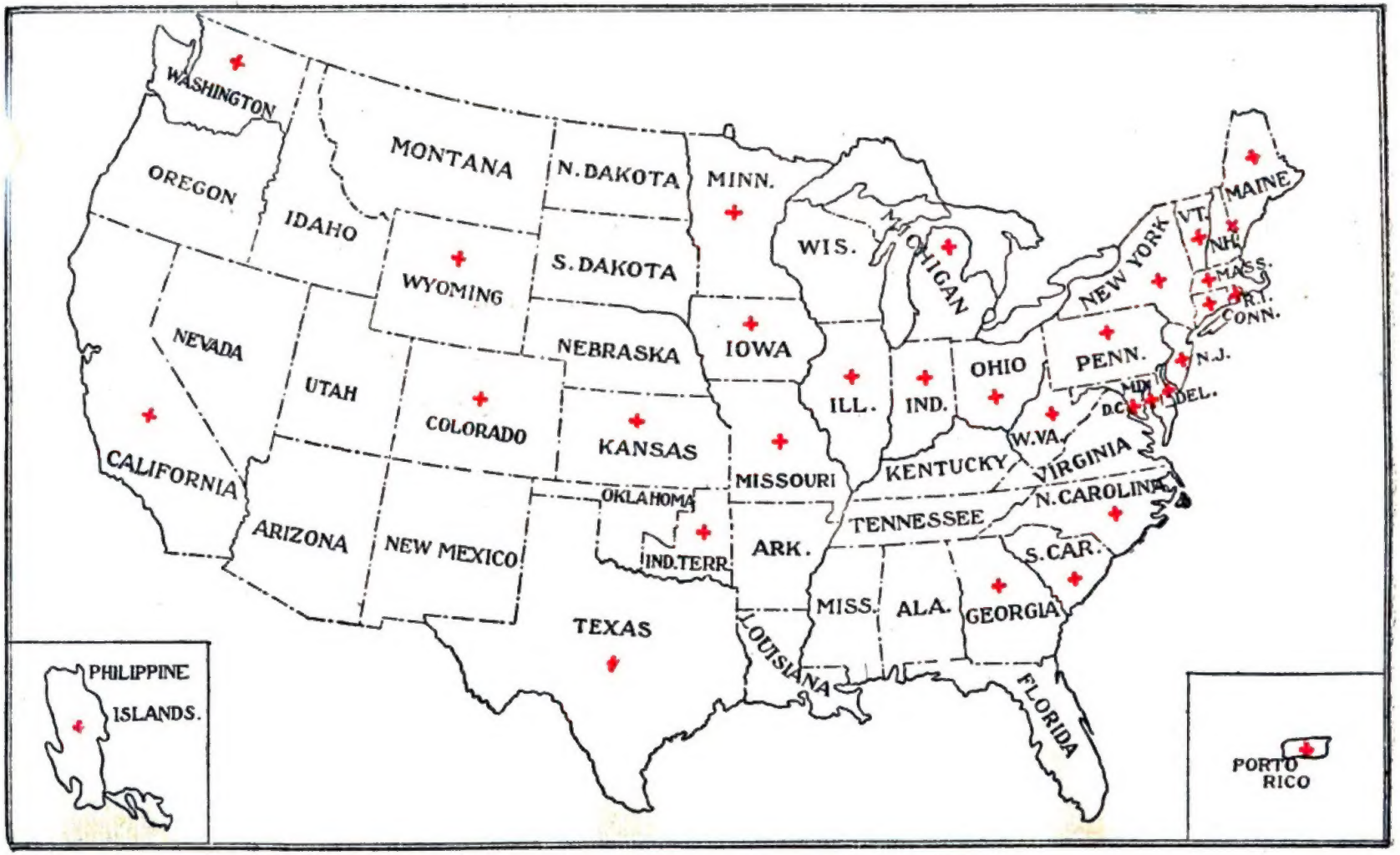

NOTE.—Red Crosses indicate locations of Branch Societies.

CONTENTS

PAGE

Map—inside of cover.

Contents 1

The American National Red Cross, officers, etc. 2

Preface 3

Chinese Famine Relief (illustrated) 5

Russian Famine Relief 12

Activity of the Russian Red Cross in the famine of 1898-99 15

San Francisco Relief (illustrated) 19

The Prussian Red Cross (a translation) 27

Emergency Relief and the Red Cross, by Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell 30

Captain Ashford's Lectures to District of Columbia Red Cross Nurses (illustrated) 33

Magazines for Soldiers in Cuba (illustrated) 41

International Red Cross Conference at London 45

International Circular 119 49

Notes 52

Addresses of State Branches (inside of cover).

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PREFACE.

The various reports in this Bulletin continue to prove conclusively the need and value of the Red Cross in times of peace. The account of the systematic work of the Russian Red Cross in the famine of 1898-9 shows what an organized association accomplishes. Though not given in this Bulletin the Italian reports of the Vesuvian relief likewise demonstrate with what rapidity and efficiency under perilous conditions the Italian Red Cross established its hospitals and relief stations. Special reports are issued yearly of the Italian Red Cross anti-malarial campaign among the peasants of the Campania.

Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, who for sometime represented the National Red Cross at San Francisco, has made some important comments on the need of the Red Cross which are quoted in this Bulletin.

The enrolled nurses of the Red Cross will feel an interest in the account of Captain Ashford's lectures on war nursing to the District of Columbia Red Cross Nurses' Corps, which has now about forty members.

Attention is called to the report of the energetic propaganda being carried on by the New York State Branch as it contains suggestions for other state branches. Plans for the organization and instruction of Red Cross Relief Columns will be developed this summer.

All persons desiring to become members of the Red Cross, the annual dues being one dollar, can communicate with the state secretary of the state in which they reside, whose address is given on the last page of the Bulletin, or with Red Cross National Headquarters, War Department, Washington, D. C.

SERVICES ON THE WHARF AT SAN FRANCISCO PRECEDING THE SAILING OF THE "BUFORD" WITH A CARGO OF FLOUR PROVIDED BY THE "CHRISTIAN HERALD" FOR THE CHINESE FAMINE SUFFERERS.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF.

On April 30th the Army Transport *Buford* placed by the War Department at the disposal of the Red Cross for the transportation of the great cargo of flour provided by the generous contributions to *The Christian Herald* Famine Fund, sailed from San Francisco to Chinkiang, carrying life to thousands of starving people who without this help would have perished. The same day that this cargo, valued with transportation expenses at $150,000, left San Francisco, Dr. Klopsch, editor of *The Christian Herald,* sent a further contribution of $50,000 for the Red Cross to cable directly to Shanghai so that in one day, thanks to the remarkable work of this paper and the generosity of its readers, $200,000 went out from the American people to save from starvation the thousands of men, women and children in China. *The Christian Herald* had already forwarded through the Red Cross $200,000, making the value of its total contributions $400,000.

The *Buford* as she sailed carried at her masthead the pennant of *The Christian Herald* and the Red Cross flag, and these she will fly as she enters Chinkiang harbor. Mr. E. R. Johnstone sailed on the transport as *The Christian Herald's* commissioner, in charge of the cargo. A special order of exercises was held at the pier in San Francisco before the departure of the vessel:

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE SAILING OF THE

ARMY TRANSPORT "BUFORD"

WITH A CARGO OF 28,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR FOR

FAMINE-STRICKEN CHINA

PROVIDED THROUGH

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD

BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY

Dr. Louis Klopsch, Editor and Proprietor.

1. HYMN—"Jesus Shall Reign" (L. M) *Cornet and Audience.*

2. RESPONSIVE READINGS.

Leader—Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. Psa. 41 : 1.

People—Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said: It is more blessed to give than to receive. Acts 20: 35.

Leader—If thou draw out thy soul to the hungry and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity and thy darkness be as the noonday. Isa. 58: 10.

People—They can not recompense thee, but thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. Luke 14: 12.

Leader—He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again. Prov. 19: 17.

People—Thou shall surely give him, and thy heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him: because that for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto. Deut. 15: 10.

Leader—Give and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running over. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again. Luke 6: 38.

People—And the King shall answer and say unto them: Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. Matt. 25: 40.

3. HYMN—"We Give Thee But Thine Own,"
Cornet and Audience

4. PRAYER.

5. HYMN—"Roll On, Thou Mighty Ocean,"
Cornet and Audience

Tune—"From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

Roll on, thou mighty ocean!
And, as thy billows flow,
Bear messengers of mercy
To China's land of woe.
Arise, ye gales, and waft them
Safe to the destined shore;
That man may sit in darkness,
And death's black shade no more.

O thou eternal Ruler,
Who holdest in thine arm
The tempests of the ocean,
Protect them from all harm!
Thy presence, Lord, be with them,
Wherever they may be;
And may this gift of mercy
Bring glory unto thee.

6. ADDRESSES by Rev. Dr. Talmage, Mr. E. R. Johnstone, and others.

7. SINGING—*"My Country, 'Tis of Thee,"*
Cornet and Audience

8. BLESSING THE CARGO—*Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, D.D.*

9. DOXOLOGY—"Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow."

10. BENEDICTION.

Among the speakers were Dr. Frank DeWitt Talmage, Governor Gillett, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, Bishop Nichols, of the Episcopal Church, Hon. James D. Phelan, President of the California Red Cross Branch, and Mr. E. R. Johnstone.

Consul General Rodgers, who has kindly acted as special representative of the Red Cross at Shanghai, has sent the following despatch to Mr. Robert Bacon, First Assistant Secretary of State and the representative of that Department on the Red Cross Central Committee:

"AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,

SHANGHAI, CHINA, *April 12, 1907.*

The Honorable Robert Bacon,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR:—I have the honor to state that His Excellency Tuan Fang, Viceroy of the Liangkiang Provinces, requests me to offer his sincere thanks to the American people and the Government for the magnificent gifts sent to relieve the suffering Chinese of the Kiangpeh famine district. In addition to this telegraphic request of the Viceroy I have received similar expressions from all the ranking Chinese officials of this section of China.

Special arrangements are being made by the Viceroy to assist in the landing and handling of the cargo of the Army Transport *Buford.* The news of this cargo from America has spread throughout the whole Empire.

I have the honor to be Sir,

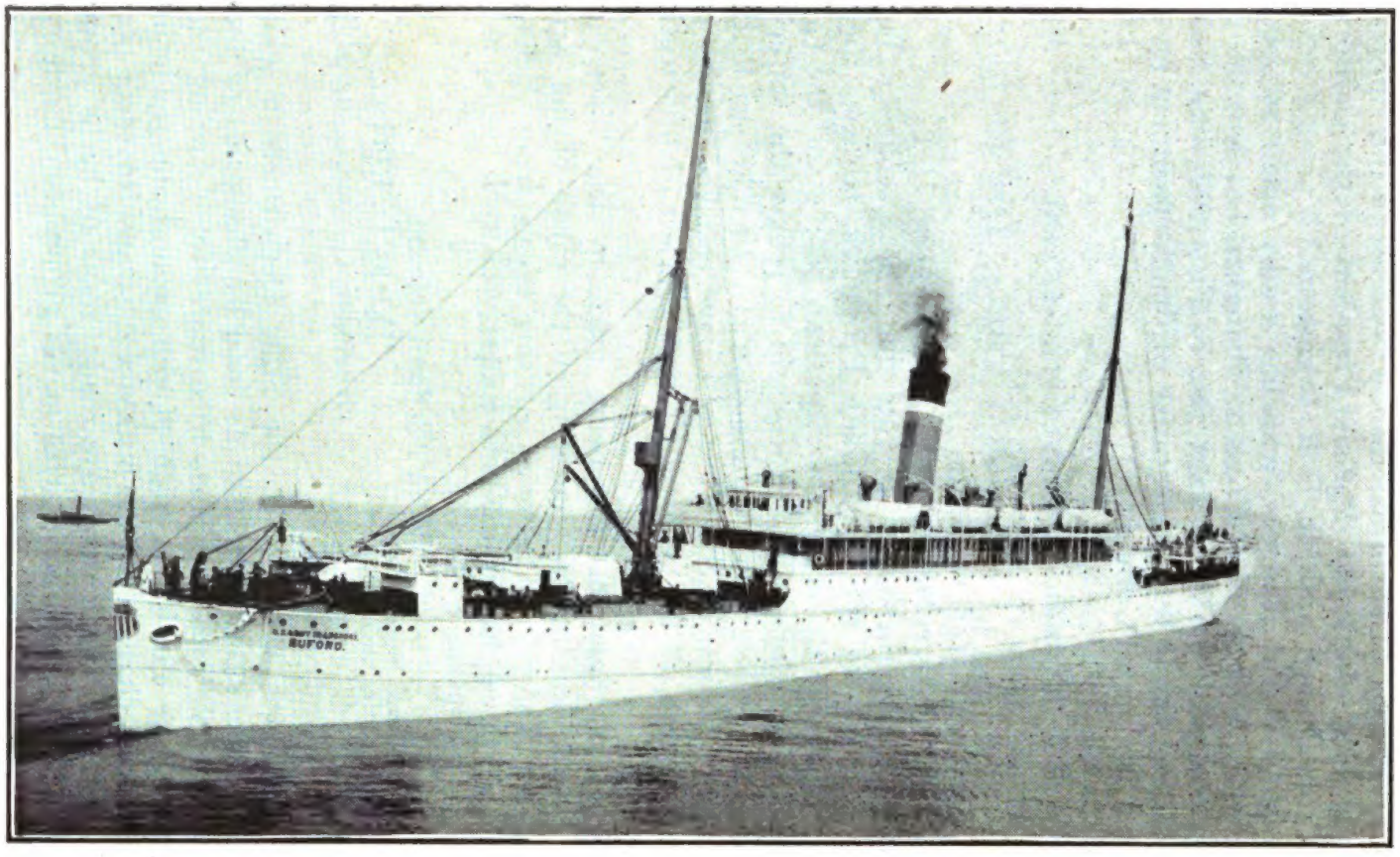
Your obedient servant,

JAMES L. RODGERS,

American Consul General."

Mr. Rodgers also sent to the State Department a special exhibit of the substances used as food by thousands of these starving people in their efforts to sustain life. Among these substances are elm leaves, pith of elm ground and made into bread, barley chaff or husks, buckwheat straw, leaves of potato stalks from which cakes are made, roots of herbs ground and made into bread, and carrot leaves ground and made into gruel.

We wish it were possible to reprint in the Bulletin a pamplet entitled "A Silent War," written by Walter Kirton, correspondent for "The North China Daily News," and the "North China Herald," describing the conditions in the famine



ARMY TRANSPORT "BUFORD," LOANED TO THE RED CROSS, SAILING FROM SAN FRANCISCO WITH A CARGO OF FLOUR, VALUED AT OVER $100,000, FOR THE CHINESE FAMINE SUFFERERS.

districts of which he was an eye-witness, but only a few quotations can be given of the heart-rending sufferings of the people. Mr. Kirton says:

"During one fortnight in Kiangpeh I saw more horrors than I witnessed during the campaign with Kuroki. I have seen life and death in their crudest forms and with the lid off; battle, murder, sudden death—and worse—but never before have I seen such concentrated misery, such indescribable horrors, as were to be witnessed in the streets and in the camps outside the City of Tsingkiangpu. . . . Around the booths containing baskets of rice and corn of various qualities and prices, the refugees clustered haggling and bargaining for the worth of a few cash (a cash is worth one-twentieth of a cent) and watching every grain that might be spilled over the lip of the bamboo measure with a dull wolfish glare of the eye such as only starvation brings. What struck me very forcibly was the comparative quietude of the crowd; there was very little of that shouting and gesticulation with which the foreign resident in China is so familiar, and this together with the haste with which the purchaser hurried off after completing the deal, carried a significance impossible of misconception.

"Again another remarkable thing—to the impartial critic—was the orderliness of these hungry thousands. Whatever may be the limitations of the Chinese peasant or whatever place in the scale of civilization or humanity may be alloted him, it is nevertheless an incontrovertible fact that there are few, if any other races or countries where, if half a million hungry people were gathered together, in such circumstances, they would behave as these people do, leader or no leader, law or no law, fear or no fear. . . . I saw enough to convince me that my estimate of 450,000 people was well within the mark and that I had witnessed more human suffering concentrated in one spot than I have ever witnessed before and such as I hope I shall never see again. . . . The appearance of the people is masked by the great bundle of clothes or rags they wear, but in some instances I got a few of them to disclose the upper parts of their anatomy for photographic purposes and for my own information. They were emaciated to the last degree, fearful and horrible, living skeletons. . . . It was intensely cold and it required no effort of imagination on my part to picture the state of the thousands who had experienced the short-lived beneficence of the sun's rays during the day, but who are now crouching in their flimsy shelters without extra clothing, fireless and famished. I had taken some snap-shots

while the light was good and now, once again, I wished for some portable instrument which instead of taking pictures would register or record sounds. I wanted it to record the sounds emanating from a source which brings the utter and abject misery of such strife as I was then witnessing home to the most indifferent or leathery intelligence, the ceaseless wailing of countless babies. I had been away from Shanghai for ten days and almost every moment had brought its experiences and sensations, but of all the things I saw and heard the wails of these waifs of destitution were the most haunting and pitiful. . . . Shrapnel and common shell make some ghastly sights of flesh and bone and blood, but ghastlier far than the sudden death is the slow sure starvation that is written on the faces of these myriad combatants in a silent, hopeless war. I am haunted by a sight that may be laid by my recounting it. I was returning from a long journey of inspection of the surrounding famine country. The 'Ay-Ays' of one poor little waif had died away in the distance and another was approaching. A young and good looking woman was coming toward me with her baby slung in front and facing her. She gazed straight to her front with such a look of abject and total misery on her face as I shall never forget. The child wailed with that abandon that only hunger brings and the tears were running down the mother's face. She was helpless. As for myself, my vocabulary is limited, I could only ride onward, sick and sore in that indefinite organ of sentience ordinarily termed 'heart,' and reverting to first principles, mutter to myself, 'My God, My God.' . . . Grain of any sort is what is wanted in this famine area. Some is getting there now, as twenty-four hours from the time I left Suchien on my way south, I met the argosy of the Famine Relief Committee, eight boats laden with flour, and by the time this appears they will be doing something to relieve the nightmare from which I have now escaped as regards my body. There is no mental escape from it. It is there only a few hours journey from the Bund of Shanghai. The scene is a great wide, open plain of dun colored soil, mud and water, many thousands of square miles in area. The stage is occupied by at least ten millions of people of whom a huge per cent will die. The audience is the peoples of the world who apparently require the sensation attendant on bloodshed to afford the thrill necessary to sufficiently awake their sympathy of humanity and not the cold drawn horror of this silent war."

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(June 1, 1907.)

	Dr.	Cr.
To cash received from *Christian Herald*	$250,000.00	
To cash contributions received direct and through State Branches	76,665.24	
Total	$326,665.24	
By cash cabled to China		$293,000.00
By purchase of flour		29,487.10
By purchase of seed wheat		2,175.60
Total		$324,662.70
By balance on hand June 1st		2,002.54
	$326,665.24	$326,665.24

The following special contributions were also received: Theodore B. Wilcox and others, Portland, Oregon, 5,000 bushels of seed wheat; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, 40,000 pounds of flour; Everding & Farrell, Portland, Oregon, 20,000 pounds of flour; Salt Lake Grain and Produce Exchange, Salt Lake City, 21,800 pounds of flour.

In the collection of the generous contributions sent by the South Carolina Branch the President of the Branch reports the great assistance rendered by the *Baptist Courier*, Greenville, S. C., of which the Rev. A. J. S. Thomas, D. D., is the editor, and which through the interest it manifested did much toward the raising of the fund.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Mr. Nicolas Shishkoff, representative of the United Zemstvo Famine Relief Association, lately came to the United States to appeal for aid for his starving countrymen. Mr. Shishkoff called at the Red Cross office in the War Department to ask its assistance. Deeply as the American Red Cross sympathized with his efforts its officers decided that as the Russian Red Cross, which they learned by special inquiry through our Embassy at St. Petersburg, was carrying on large relief measures, it was only just that such contributions for the Russian famine as were received by our national Society should be forwarded to the Russian Red Cross. This Society had expended already one million five hundred thousand dollars in relief work during the last six months, but would be very grateful for any assistance. However, not desiring to interfere with Mr. Shishkoff's efforts and those of the committee organized in New York the Red Cross issued no urgent appeals. It has received for the Famine Fund $9,238.69, of which $9,000 has been cabled to the Russian Red Cross Society.

In Mr. Leroy Scott's article in the March *Outlook* entitled "The Land of the Great Hunger," the writer frequently speaks of the work of the Russian Red Cross. The district affected, nearly one-third of European Russia, lies in the central eastern part of the Empire. It is strange that whereas in China the terrible famine now existing there was caused by unprecedented rains, a long protracted drought occasioned the failure of the crops in Russia. One poor peasant said to Mr. Scott: "Week after week we prayed but no rain came. All that fell from Easter till the end of the harvest one man could have drunken it." In speaking of one of the villages he visited Mr. Scott says:

"At the largest of these wooden houses we had stopped, for before it huddled a crowd of women and children, shrinking deeply into their sheepskin coats, on their faces a gray, hopeless patience. Within was a relief station conducted jointly by the local Zemstvo and the Red Cross Society, and the crowd were awaiting the daily distribution of food that took place at twelve, and it was now half past eight.

"These people were living solely on that which is given them, and this comes from two main sources, from the Government and from the Red Cross and Zemstvo funds. The Government grants monthly to each person under eighteen and over

fifty-nine, forty pounds of flour. All between these ages and infants under one, get nothing, other rules bar many families from receiving the Government allowance, and to aid these families is the chief effort of the Red Cross and Zemstvo relief. Daily in such villages as have Red Cross kitchens, there are given to each child and each old person of these families, a pound of black bread and a small portion of soup, made of cabbage and potatoes, strengthened with shreds of meat or a little oil. Again nothing for adults. But the adults are not utterly without food for the portion of childhood and old age is divided among the workers of the family and the pound of bread to each becomes a half pound or less. Now the adult Russian peasant, who live wholly on grain, is accustomed to eating daily five pounds of black bread. Divide your daily ration by ten and see. And they that have this tenth are the fortunate ones."

Even these poor starving people try to give to others in direr need. "Some a bite of bread, some a bit of potato from their Red Cross soup. That a famishing people could divide with those not of their kin the little on which they starved—this we could hardly believe—this charity of starvation. Sympathy and generosity, these are the foundation of the Russian peasant."

In this Bulletin is also given a brief report of some of the work done by the Russian Red Cross in the famine of 1898 and 1899.

In acknowledgement of the contributions sent by the American National Red Cross to the Russian Red Cross, the following letter was received through the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg and the State Department:

"THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY OF RUSSIA,
MARIE FEODOROVNA.

"ST. PETERSBURG, *May* 11, 1907.

"Sir: The Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross Society has received from the American National Red Cross, through the intermediary of Your Excellency, the sum of 5,820 roubles, collected in America for the benefit of the famine sufferers in Russia.

"This information having been brought to the knowledge of her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, the august patroness of the Russian Red Cross Society, her Im-

perial Majesty has ordered me to express to the American National Red Cross, as well as to all the persons who participated in this donation, her deep appreciation.

"In communicating the foregoing to Your Excellency, the Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross takes the liberty of requesting Your Excellency to make known to the American National Red Cross, as well as to the American contributors, the desire of her Imperial Majesty as expressed above.

"Please to receive, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

COUNT M. NIEROT,
Acting President.

His Excellency,
THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR
To the Imperial Court of Russia."

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(June 1, 1907.)

	Dr.	Cr.
To cash contributions received direct and through State Branches	$9,238.69	
By cash remitted to the Russian Red Cross		$9,000.00
By balance on hand June 1, 1907		238.69
	$9,238.69	$9,238.69

ACTIVITY OF THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS IN THE FAMINE OF 1898-9.

For a number of years the characteristic tendency of the Red Cross has been to perpetually enlarge its sphere of activity. Even during war the Red Cross has constantly increased the scope of its work, not only does it care for the sick and wounded in ambulances and hospitals, but it follows their convalescence, takes charge of their transportation, cares for their families, watches over their widows and orphans, gives special attention to the needs of prisoners of war, organizes bureaus of information, etc. Its beautiful motto, *"Inter arma caritas,"* will some day seem too narrow. The place of the Red Cross will be wherever there is human suffering. Epidemics, famines, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, furnish only too often proof of the need of the Red Cross.

Russia, which is essentially an agricultural country, has frequently suffered from severe famines with all their attendant evils. As a result of the failure of the harvest in the Valley of the Volga in 1898 and 1899, a serious famine occurred, and epidemics of scurvy and typhoid broke out with such violence that the regular medical force was absolutely unable to cope with the situation. The Russian Red Cross immediately organized relief expeditions composed of doctors, medical students (men and women), Red Cross nurses, hospital attendants, etc. These Relief Columns encountered numerous difficulties. Different people with different languages, different customs and religions had to be dealt with. The various modes of life were productive of different diseases. As many were Mohammedans, whose women would not receive medical aid from any but their own sex, it was necessary to have women physicians in the personnel of the Relief Columns. In the province of Simbisk alone 24,588 cases of scurvy were treated. All those that witnessed the work of these Red Cross Relief Columns during this epidemic praised highly their energy, their indefatigable devotion, and the high regard shown for their professional duties. These duties were most difficult; ambulances, hospitals and kitchens had to be established. House to house visits were made in all the scattered villages by the medical students and nurses. Living in their squalid huts with their cattle and sheep, the peasants excluded all ventilation because of the cold, and when to the pestilential atmosphere of such huts was added the fetid odors character-

istic of scurvy the visiting of these habitations became almost unbearable, and yet with these horrors within, snow, mud and cold without, with pitiful lodgings, irregular and mediocre meals, with constant danger of contagion, with exhausting days of from fourteen to sixteen hours work, all their duties were joyfully accepted by the devoted personnel of the Red Cross. Every member showed under these most trying circumstances an absolute self-abnegation.

Small hospitals of a simple nature were established in empty huts, which had been cleaned and disinfected, beds put up, kitchens and pharmacies installed. Simple as these were the good that they accomplished was marvelous. Care, cleanliness, pure air, better food soon placed the sick again upon their feet with little need of remedies from the pharmacy. As the Red Cross nurses were not numerous enough to meet the need, application was made to several convents and a number of nuns were sent whose experience in domestic matters enabled them to render great service in the kitchens and refectories. Everywhere the Red Cross received a warm reception, and especially were its nurses welcome. Their arrival in the villages were times of rejoicings, the people clustered around them to tell their troubles. Ignorant and semi-civilized as were these rough peasants not a nurse complained of a single act of rudeness on their part. The work of the Red Cross was always done in collaboration with the local physicians, the Society providing the extra personnel, hospital supplies, provisions, etc., that were necessary.

During certain months of the year, from May to October, a great number of men of the rural population traveled about in search of work. Because of the cheapness of water transportation most of this traveling was by means of the River Volga. Crowds of these men in tatters, harassed, and half-starved, often tramped many days through the mud, exposed to rain and cold. Under such conditions sickness develops rapidly, and often these unfortunate creatures carried back to their homes with their meager earnings the germs of infection that spread throughout an entire village. The Red Cross to remedy this deplorable situation established from its own resources four stations in the four largest ports of the Volga. These stations were composed of vast barracks of wood constructed as near as possible to the wharves, and consisted of eating-rooms, kitchens, dormitories, hospitals, offices and rooms for the medical personnel. All those who applied to these Red Cross stations were received without formality, and medical aid, care, remedies and lodging were given gratuitously, and for

meals one cent each was asked. Those unable to pay this were given the food free. The sick and those who showed symptoms of infectious diseases were placed in the local hospitals. The personnel of the Red Cross, who worked day and night, was composed mainly of physicians, assistant, medical students, nurses and volunteers. During the season of 1899 these Red Cross stations cared for 10,300 sick persons and harbored 45,000 workmen.

In the actual famine relief the Red Cross did most valuable and systematic work. A central bureau was established charged with the duties of securing all necessary information, a complete list of the localities affected by the famine, estimations of local resources, scale of prices of food supplies, amount of government subsidies, resources from private benefactions, conditions of the refectories, of the kitchens for school children, of the sanitary stations, statistics, the purchase and transportation of supplies for distribution, etc. The famine district was divided into sections, each with a special representative who acting under the general instructions of the central bureau was still allowed liberty to adapt these measures to the local conditions.

Care was exercised not to duplicate the relief given by the government or private individuals. Kitchens and refectories were opened for school children at which, from November 15th to January 1st, the report shows that forty thousand children were fed. Infirm and sick persons were also supplied with food at these refectories, while bureaus to provide work for all the able bodied were established, and these were continued until the next harvest. Not only were the people fed and cared for, but the intimate contact experienced by the Red Cross workers brought to their knowledge many abuses and injustices suffered by the rural population that they were able to bring to the attention of superior authorities for rectification. The data and statistics collected were of value to the government as well as to the Red Cross.

In a special report on the famine relief measures made at the request of the Dowager Empress, by Dr. Pavloff, he says that of all the aid given to the sufferers the only one that was truly efficacious was the work of the Red Cross. Private charity gave indiscriminately without knowledge of the needs, resources or capacity for work of the peasants. Many refectories opened by charitable individuals were closed when aid was most needed and the Red Cross had to come to the rescue. In other cases small communities received sums far in excess of their needs. One little village was given $30,000 by a gen-

erous donor, which so embarrassed its relief committee that its president, a priest, proposed to employ a large part of the money in building a new church.

In conclusion the report says the Russian Red Cross exercised a great and beneficent activity during the famine and epidemics that devastated so large a part of the empire, and demonstrated that the role of the Red Cross is not limited to mitigating the evils caused by war, but that great public calamities demand its invaluable, systematic and organized aid.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF.

The Corporation of San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds is bringing to a conclusion its special relief work, intending, now that more than a year has passed since the great disaster, that the necessary further relief be continued through the regular charitable institutions of the city, the Associated Charities, hospitals, etc. The only work that will especially be continued for sometime to come will be that the Housing Committee. As rapidly as possible refugees are being assisted in providing homes of their own so that they will be properly taken care of when the temporary cottages in the parks, etc., must be done away with. As building operations are slow this work will probably continue until August 1st.

Some photographs of the cottages built in the different parks by the Relief Committee are reproduced in this Bulletin, and a statement of the California Relief Fund, brought up to date, is given at the close of this chapter.

In connection with relief work in San Francisco the following letter is of interest in showing how generously the Chinese responded to the need of their fellow countrymen in that city.

"CHINESE LEGATION.

WASHINGTON, *4th April,* 1907.

DEAR MISS BOARDMAN:

I have the honor to send you for curiosity's sake, a copy of the report from The Chinese Relief Committee of San Francisco of the disbursement of the funds collected from China and Chinese in this country at the time of the San Francisco calamity. From a general call for aid through me, a total of $229,346.19 gold was received, interest accrued thereon $653.25; total disbursement made $204,446.99, leaving a balance of $25,552.55. The most interesting part of our work was the sending back to China, with $10 Mexican per head for personal expenses besides their steamship passage of 1,243 adults, mostly old and dependent, together with their children. Thus a chance of returning to their native home was made possible.

This part of the Chinese relief work was carried on by the Chinese Consul General with a committee of 50 Chinese merchants and with the valuable co-operation of your Red Cross Society. The sympathy and assistance the Chinese Committee received from Dr. Devine, Major Erwin of the 8th Cavalry,

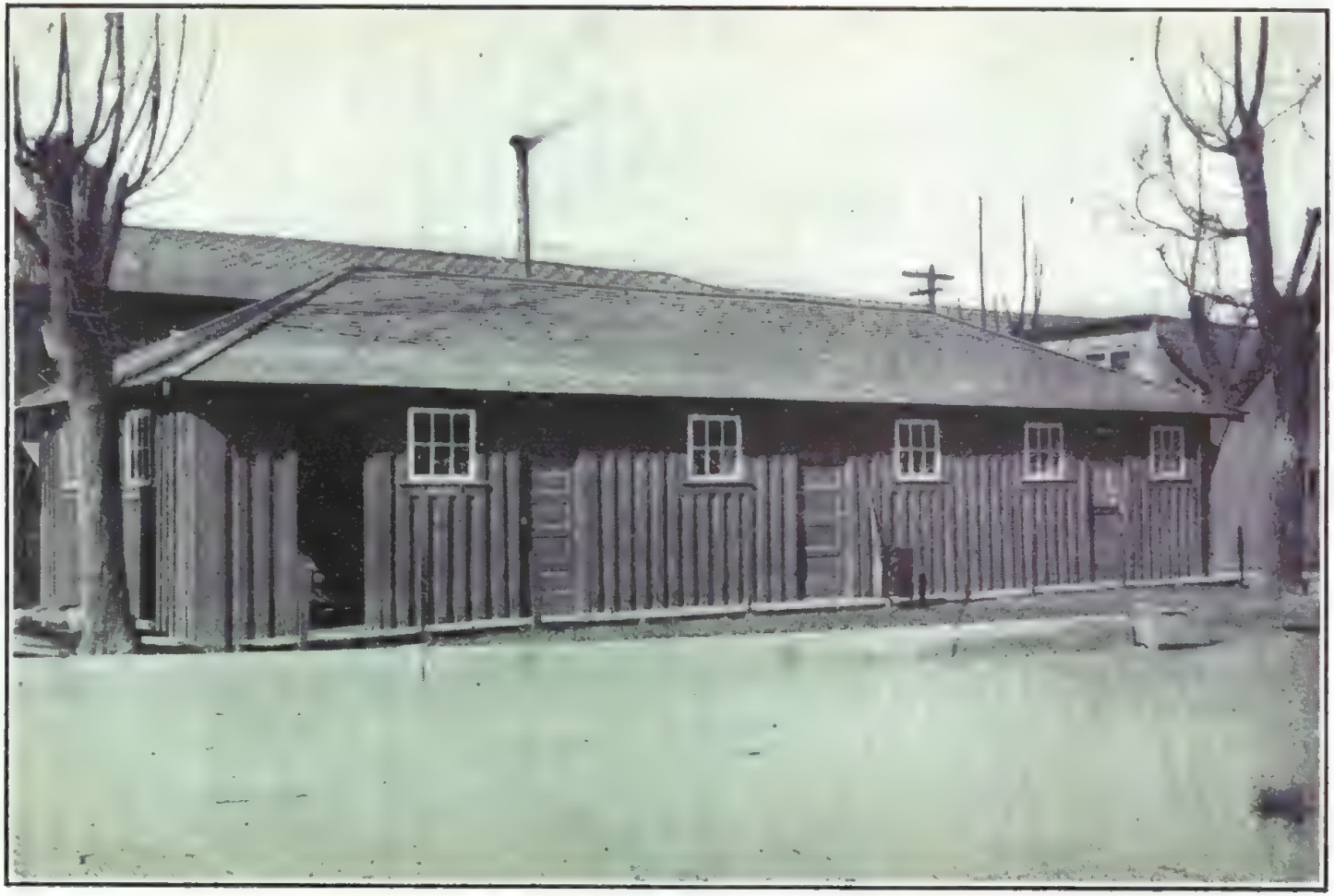
REFUGEES' SHACKS, JEFFERSON SQUARE, BEFORE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW COTTAGES BY THE RELIEF CORPORATION.

Refugees' Cottages, Jefferson Square, Constructed by the Relief Corporation.

CAMP 25, CONTAINING 1,532 COTTAGES FOR REFUGEES.

View of Hamilton Square, Showing Cottages Constructed for the Refugees.

Refugees' Cottages and Laundry, South Park. Constructed by the Relief Corporation.



Bath and Laundry, South Park.

who was in special charge of the Chinese relief work in Oakland, and from the many army officers and state officials, in furthering their work I can not laud too highly. Under special instructions from me all accounts were audited by a distinct committee composed of merchants and members of the Chinese press whose names are found on page 5. Names of all subscribers and their respective amounts appear in this report.

Yours very respectfully,

CHENTUNG LIANG-CHENG."

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

(June 1, 1907.)

	Dr.	Cr.
To cash contributions received direct and through State Branches	$3,117,216.37	
By remittances to San Francisco Relief Corporation		$2,366,290.00
By disbursements by National Headquarters		41,424.95
Total	$3,117,216.37	$2,407,714.95
By balance on hand June 1, 1907		709,501.42
	$3,117,216.37	$3,117,216.37

THE PRUSSIAN RED CROSS.

(A Translation.)

Soon after the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, had obtained the recognition of neutrality for sick and wounded soldiers in war, as well as for those caring for them and for hospital supplies, an earnest effort was made, furthered by the sad experiences of the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71, to improve hospital conditions and arrangements. The military authorities endeavored to perfect their sanitary measures and the voluntary devoted efforts of the people helped them by providing the equipment which was lacking.

In Prussia, besides numerous local societies and institutions, two great national corporations assume the voluntary care of the sick and wounded: The Prussian National Society of the Red Cross and the Patriotic Women's League. The organization of the Men's League is closely connected with the state administration, whose leading officers are also the Chairmen of the Red Cross Committees of the local provincial branches. The Central Committee of the Patriotic Women's League also endeavors to cover the whole country with a network of branch societies, so that the men's and women's leagues can more and more easily consolidate in given districts institutions devoted to the same relief work, when war breaks out.

The two great organizations have in common the badge of a Red Cross on a white field, which is protected from misuse for advertising and other unworthy purposes by an Imperial Act of March 22, 1902, which limits the use of the badge to the corporations entitled to wear it. Membership in a society belonging to the Red Cross is an honor, and it should be the honorable duty of every one who can work for the good cause to do so as far as lies within their power and means. We owe it to our countrymen, who go to war for us, to lighten their lot as far as possible, when misfortune overtakes them and they are wounded or sick on the battle field.

According to Paragraph 206 of the War Sanitary Act, the task of the voluntary care of the sick consists in assisting the Army Medical Department in the actual care of the sick and wounded, the transportation of the sick and in depot service. This assistance is usually in the rear of the army, and therefore in the interior of the country and under the jurisdiction of the camp authorities. It consists especially in supply-

ing hospital stewards, nurses and bearers, as well as cooks of both sexes for Reserve Field and Camp Hospitals, the care and transportation service in carrying the sick to the various institutions, in the collection and disbursement of voluntary contributions, in the administration of the volunteer depots for the care of the sick, in the maintenance of the Reserve hospitals, the receiving of individual contributions, the erection of special Union or League hospitals, and the reception of convalescents in private houses.

As according to Paragraph 224 of the War Sanitary Act, volunteer care of the sick begins with the order to mobilize the forces, and the preparations must be so advanced in time of peace that the work can begin at once. The Red Cross Societies must, therefore, utilize the time of peace so that in case of war the necessary personnel for the care and transportation of the sick and wounded is so well trained as to be able to accomplish its task in a satisfactory manner.

As far as supplying the male personnel is concerned the Men's Societies of the Red Cross took the lead by having suitable doctors select men not liable, or no longer liable for military duty, healthy, strong and trustworthy people, with the necessary knowledge and capacity for sanitary service, whom they train and who agree in case of war to offer their services at once. Usually these men are formed into so-called Sanitary Columns. Besides these columns there exist hundreds of Soldier-Sanitary columns, which have been created in soldiers' societies, and which in case of mobilization offer to the Red Cross the services of all members free from military duties, or liable for reserve duty only, an average of less than half the entire number. The double allegiance owed by the Soldiers' Sanitary Columns, on one side to the administration of the Soldiers' Societies, on the other to the Red Cross, brought about many difficulties, which induced the German Soldiers' Union and the Prussian Land-Soldiers League to waive their right of supervision, so that now the Soldiers' Sanitary Columns of each province are entirely under the control of the Chairman of the provincial branches of the Red Cross Society.

Everywhere, not alone in cities, but in rural districts, the Men's Leagues of the Red Cross should meet and form volunteer sanitary columns, so that in time we may have a sufficient number of really efficient nursing forces at the outbreak of a war. It ought not to be difficult to find individuals willing to enter the columns if once it can be made clear to the population that it is the duty of those not engaged in active military duty to do their part by taking care of their brethren who are

suffering for their country. It would be easier to gain men for the service and to hold them together if it were shown that the Sanitary Columns are of use in time of peace, as is actually the case. The value of fire companies is now universally recognized. Would it not, therefore, be easy to make it clear to every one that it would be wise to have in every place a number of men capable of assisting the doctors in case of epidemics or calamities, or in individual cases of rendering first aid to the injured.

If the Women's Branches of the Red Cross appear more animated, this condition can be ascribed to the fact that the women have better understood the value of the work in times of peace, which has been recognized as so important that many women have joined the Society, who would have held aloof had the preparation for war been the only object in view. The desire for benevolent co-operation in time of peace has brought many members to the existing societies and has led to the formation of several new ones. Not only has the number of women members been increased, but the internal life of the societies has been kept from that stagnation so easily possible when regular work is lacking, a stagnation which can so affect the system of the societies, that when brought face to face with a great task, it fails altogether.

The principal object of the women's patriotic organization remains always the preparation for time of war, but the many works, apparently far from this main object, which women have undertaken during the last period of thirty years of peace are now bearing fruit. Not only the administration of hospitals, homes for incurables, institutions for children, etc., even participation in the work of the poor, maternity hospitals, diet kitchens, in schools for housekeeping, and all other benevolent institutions which seem even further removed, are nevertheless serviceable to the main purpose, as all those taking part in these charities acquire much valuable practical and administrative knowledge. It also brings them into closer relations with one another, and they learn to know the special capacity of each other, so that at the outbreak of war it is easier to know where to apply it.

May the Red Cross spread further and further, ever drawing an increasing number of men and women to the circle of its benevolent activity.

(The Women's Branch of the Red Cross referred to in this article has over three hundred thousand members and about four million dollars in its treasury.)

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND THE RED CROSS.

BY ERNEST P. BICKNELL.

The Red Cross should be the one great source of authority in emergency relief in the United States. Emergency relief constitutes a large and neglected part of the charity of the country in any year or series of years. It is the specialty or particular business of no person or agency. It is never anticipated or prepared for, and when it is necessary it is usually directed by persons without training, according to crude methods created under great urgency without any intelligent idea of their actual adequacy or adaptability. The result is waste, extravagance, unevenness in distribution and the train of abuses and evils familiar to all who have seen a large work of emergency relief as ordinarily conducted.

I believe the Red Cross should proceed to occupy this "no man's land" in the world of charity. Instead of limiting its interest and activity to war and the occasional world shocking disaster as heretofore, the Red Cross should be prepared to administer the work of relief in smaller emergencies. Floods, forest fires, famines, cyclones, epidemics, etc., frequently produce conditions of great need which affect considerable bodies of people. These emergencies offer a legitimate field for the Red Cross; in fact demand the help of an organization which stands always ready with the "harness on" as the fire department horses do. If an appeal to the public for relief were necessary in any case of disaster, the appeal should issue from or have the endorsement of the Red Cross and that organization's direction of a work of relief would come in time to serve as a guarantee to the public that funds contributed would be wisely and economically expended and properly accounted for.

The Red Cross should carefully collect and preserve data and historical matter relating to relief in emergencies and should become the authoritative source and center of information upon the subject. The information and advice which could be provided would serve to greatly assist in emergency relief work even where the Red Cross was not called upon to assume the burden of supplying money or the actual administration.

Other activities in which the Red Cross might wisely engage have been suggested, but I will not take them up at this time. The most important work for the organization I believe is to be found in its assuming leadership in the conduct and direction of relief in emergencies throughout the United States.

The charter of the Society gives it ample authority to expand its work in this manner.

Now the single obstacle to this large program is the lack of an income sufficient to keep the administrative wheels turning. Money comes ordinarily to the Red Cross through two channels. First, it is contributed in response to appeals for help in case of war or calamity. This money can be expended only for the purposes for which it is given. The second channel is that of membership dues. This money may be used for administrative and other current expenses. The annual membership fee is one dollar. Half of the fee goes into the treasury of the State Branch of the State in which the member resides and half into the treasury of the National Organization.

In time of war or on the occasion of any great calamity such as stirs the nation profoundly, it is possible that many persons would join the Society and that a considerable income might thus be obtained. The total membership in the United States after the impetus of the San Francisco disaster, however, is only about 10,000. But as the Red Cross is at present conducted, public interest subsides during the intervals between its periods of activity. The membership is so small that the cost of obtaining and retaining members and collecting their dues must stand in the way of building up a very large membership.

If the extended and more useful and active program which I have outlined were adopted, the dormant intervals of the Red Cross would be brief or entirely avoided, and it would become more familiar to the public. Interest in it would be deeper, more acute and more sustained. When this point has been reached it may be that Red Cross memberships will be sufficient to meet the necessary current expenses or other permanent sources of support may be found. But pending that time, it becomes impossible to enter upon this larger life which awaits the Society without financial assistance from sources outside the Society itself.

GROUP OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RED CROSS NURSES.
(THE FULL DISTRICT CORPS CONSISTS OF 37 NURSES.)

LECTURES TO RED CROSS NURSES.

The course of lectures given by Captain Bailey K. Ashford of the Army Medical Service to The District of Columbia Corps of Red Cross Nurses has proved most interesting and instructive.

The first lecture on the organization of the Army in time of war and that of its medical and sanitary service devoted especial attention to the arrangements for the care of the wounded from the front, beginning with the dressing station back to the base hospital, while a general idea was given of the duties of the personnel, with illustrations, by the men of the medical service, of the transportation of wounded by litters, and also of the equipment carried by each hospital orderly.

During this lecture Captain Ashford spoke of a practical experience of the value of the Red Cross he had observed in Porto Rico. On the march from Guanica, where the troops had landed, to San German a number of the men were taken ill with typhoid fever which developed from the infection to which they had been exposed in the volunteer camps before they left the United States, and the army ambulances were all full before any engagement had taken place. Upon arriving at San German Captain Ashford was met by a pleasant appearing man who spoke English and announced himself as a Red Cross Surgeon and asked if there were not some sick men to be taken care of in the Red Cross Hospital prepared by the people of that place. Captain Ashford, much to his own relief and to the comfort of the sick soldiers, was thus able to unload his ambulances and place the men in this clean and welcome Red Cross Hospital.

At the engagement near the town of Homiguerro a number of our men were wounded. These were later removed by ambulances from the field hospital to the town of Mayaguez. Here Captain Ashford said: "Conducted to the theatre we found as perfect a Red Cross Hospital as one could desire, spotlessly clean and well equipped. Many will attest to the excellence of the aid rendered to us by the Red Cross Societies of these little towns, entirely composed of Porto Ricans, who thoroughly subordinated themselves to the needs of our hard worked corps. When the Spanish retired they took their wounded with them and placed them in the same Red Cross Hospital at Mayaguez."

At Captain Ashford's second lecture, devoted to the various hospital formations, an interesting display was shown of

Captain Bailey K. Ashford, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Company "C," Army Hospital Corps.

ARMY FIELD HOSPITAL.

Operating Room, Army Field Hospital.

LITTER SQUADS, U. S. ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

TRANSFERRING WOUNDED FROM LITTER TO BED.

the equipment for field hospitals, including medical chests, surgical chests, sterilizing chests, the hospital kitchen chest, with complete service for one hundred persons, large sacks, each containing nine large and nine small sacks of ticking to be filled with straw or leaves for mattresses and pillows, nine thick army hospital blankets, a like number of rubber sheets, nine sets of soft grey flannel pajamas and a number of towels. Cots with mosquito nets and frames, litters, etc., were also shown.

The medical and sanitary service of camps and on the march was the subject of the third lecture. Particular attention was called in this lecture to the strict sanitary measures to be carried out in both temporary and permanent camps, to the undesirability of using former camp sites, because of the danger of infection, to the precautions to be observed for the prevention of the carrying of typhoid or malarial fever bacilli by flies or mosquitoes, or in tropical countries of the bacilli of yellow fever.

The fourth lecture on service at the front was especially interesting from a surgical point of view, as Captain Ashford explained to the nurses the difference between gunshot wounds caused by the great velocity of the modern bullet, of shrapnel wounds, etc., and the wounds that are generally observed in civil hospitals. He further explained which class of wounds required immediate operation, which wounds would permit transportation and which not, and gave statistics gathered especially from the late Russian-Japanese War of the nature and number of wounds, the percentage of infection, of recovery, etc.

In the fifth and last lecture of the course Captain Ashford's subject was "Service in battle at the rear." Rapidly tracing the progress of the wounded from the first collecting stations to the dressing stations, ambulance stations, and field hospitals, he continued back to the more permanent formations in the stationary, general and base hospitals. It is in these latter hospitals that the Red Cross Society in case of war will find its most active field. Only the most immediately necessary operations will be performed at the front, but all others will be brought back to these larger and more permanent hospitals, where they can be performed with much more success and where after operations it will not be necessary to remove the patients. Here will the trained Red Cross nurse, with all the advantages of her knowledge and experience prove of inestimable value. In fact often at such times the overworked corps

of surgeons must leave much to the nurse's skill, to which, in civil hospitals, the surgeons would themselves attend.

On the Red Cross hospital trains and on the hospital ships if the exigencies of war required their use the Red Cross personnel of surgeons and nurses would also find their posts of duty. At railway stations along lines of evacuation of wounded should be established by the Red Cross, Rest Stations, to render any needed aid as the hospital trains passed through. Moreover, where the field of action is remote from railroads or water transportation, Red Cross Rest Stations should be provided by the Society every ten miles or so, where, if necessary, the wounded could have a night of rest in comfortable beds, with proper food provided, etc. The lecturer further explained the practical phase of the medical department in the exercise of the surgeon's judgment as to which men should be sent back from the front because their wounds would require a long convalesence or render permanent injury, and which men would soon be able to return to their regiments and should therefore be kept near the front.

Captain Ashford extended to the Nurses' Corps an invitation to thoroughly inspect a field hospital which he had installed for this purpose.

This exhibition was most instructive and a large number of nurses of the District Red Cross Corps availed themselves of the opportunity to study the arrangement for operating and caring for the sick and wounded in camps. Photographs were taken of the field hospital, of Captain Ashford's Hospital Corps and of exercises practiced by these well trained men.

It is the intention of the National Red Cross as soon as large corps of Red Cross Nurses are enrolled by different Branches to have like courses of lectures given for practical instruction in camp and war nursing. When classes have been organized to form among men Red Cross Relief Columns, drills and instructions similar to those given to the Army Hospital Corps men will be arranged for.

MAGAZINES FOR SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

A special department of the French Red Cross has the work of providing literature for the various posts and hospitals of the French Army. Acting upon this suggestion the American Red Cross inquired of Major Jefferson R. Kean, of the U. S. A. Medical Service, at present in Cuba, if a shipment of magazines and other literature would be acceptable to our troops in that island. An answer was received from Major Kean in which he said:

"In reply to your letter of March 26th, I have consulted the Chief of Staff of the Army of Cuban Pacification, and he states that the soldiers in Cuba would be very grateful for any literature that the Red Cross can send them. He suggests that the shipment be divided into as many parts as there are regiments serving in Cuba."

The Washington papers, which have always kindly aided the Red Cross in every possible way, printed its appeal for magazines and illustrated papers and the public's prompt response enabled the Red Cross to fill fifteen large boxes with two or three thousand periodicals. There are eleven commands in Cuba. Two boxes each were sent to four of these and to each of the others one box. Five boxes were sent to Camp Columbia near Havana where there are five commands. The Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company generously gave to the Red Cross free transportation to Old Point for these boxes and from there they were carried by the Quartermaster's Department to Havana on a U. S. Transport which sailed May 1st.

The United States Minister in his letter acknowledging the arrival of the books, says: "The magazines sent by the Red Cross have arrived and are being read with avidity, more so perhaps, now that the soldiers are confined to barracks by rain, than they would have been a few months ago. Chaplain Pierce has them in keeping and has requested me to transmit to you the men's and his appreciation of your kindness.

Parade Ground, Camp Columbia, Havana.

PITCHING TENTS, CAMP COLUMBIA, HAVANA.

PAVILION CONTAINING AMUSEMENT HALL, CHAPEL AND READING-ROOM FOR SOLDIERS, CAMP COLUMBIA, HAVANA.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

The following delegates were appointed by the State Department to represent the United States at the International Red Cross Conference to be held in London the week beginning June 10th:

OFFICIAL DELEGATES.

Brigadier-General Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Representative of the War Department on the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross.

Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. Navy, Representative of the Navy Department on the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross.

DELEGATES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Colonel William Cary Sanger, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, member of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, member of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross.

Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, representative of the American National Red Cross in the San Francisco Relief.

In reply to the request that a list of any subjects proposed for discussion should be sent to the British Red Cross the following letter was sent:

J. DANVERS POWER, ESQ., M. V. O.,
Chairman Conference Committee British Red Cross Society.

DEAR SIR: The American National Red Cross since its reorganization in 1905 has been so occupied with various relief works and the building up of the National Society that as yet it has had little time to devote to the study of important general subjects suitable for discussion at an International Conference. Therefore, considering it presumptious for so inexperienced a Society to suggest subjects for such discussion, we are not prepared to submit any questions, but hope to profit by the knowledge and experience of the other Red Cross organizations.

A condensed report of the relief work done by the American

National Red Cross since its reorganization will be forwarded shortly.

Respectfully,

C. L. MAGEE,
Secretary.

SUBJECTS PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Report on the use of the Augusta Funds since the last Conference and plans for their future use.

Participation of the Red Cross in the fight against tuberculosis.

GERMANY.

1. Experiences since the last Conference in the line of international aid and the result of such experiences.

2. Consequences for the Red Cross Societies of the stipulations in the Revised Treaty of Geneva.

CONGO.

1. Types of hospitals established for persons suffering from trypanosome.

2. Location of such hospitals.
   In infected or in non-infected regions.
   What sites are preferable from the points of view of clearings, water supply for drinking and bathing and removal of refuse.

3. Question of the advantage of separating the sick according to the gravity of their condition.

4. What nurses should be employed? Selection of nurses among those not seriously ill.

FRANCE.

1. Means of preventing the abuse of the Red Cross Insignia.

2. Proper dressing of wounds.

3. Development of dispensary schools.

4. Determination as to the nature of assistance neutrals may render to belligerents and what can not be rendered, for example in besieged places.

6. Utilization of common or ordinary materials for the relief of wounded, for means of transportation, bedding, care,

etc., the necessary transformation of these materials for such purposes, and the utility of extending such information.

7. The place and role of women in sanitary formations and hospitals in time of war.

HUNGARY.

1. Experiences of the Russian-Japanese War having proved that the regular military medical corps aided by the civil surgeons and physicians was insufficient the question of the Red Cross organizing special courses of instruction i nsurgery and military hygiene for young men in order in case of need to provide assistants to the medical officers is suggested for discussion.

2. That not only should the Red Cross Societies exchange all their publications, but that the Governments who have signed the Treaty of Geneva, should also send to the Red Cross Societies their official reports of the measures taken for the relief of the sick and wounded in any war in which they have taken part.

3. That in memory of Florence Nightingale a special fund should be raised to provide an international medal for women who have rendered especially distinguished service in the noble duty of the care of the sick and wounded.

RUSSIA.

1. Organization and functions of the Bureau of Prisoners of War in that which concern the Red Cross Societies.

2. Conclusions of the International Conference of 1906 for the revision of the Treaty of Geneva.

3. Provisions made by the Red Cross for the care of those attacked by mental disorders in the East during the Russian-Japanese War.

4. Importance of the part taken under the emblem of the Red Cross by institutions of Zemstvos, of the nobility, and of municipalities in the care of the sick in the East during the Russian-Japanese War.

5. Project of organizing warehouses for supplies required by the Red Cross. Reports on Red Cross Warehouses in different countries in time of peace and in time of war.

6. Extracts from medical reports concerning the functions of the Red Cross in the East during the Russian-Japanese War.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

MONDAY, JUNE 10th.—Reception by the President of the British Red Cross, Lord Rothschild, 148, Picadilly, W.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11th.—Opening of the Conference at Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment (near Waterloo Bridge) by the President, Lord Roberts, at 11 a. m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th.—Session of the Conference 11 a. m., at Examination Hall.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13th.—Session of the Conference, at 11 a. m., at Examination Hall. Evening reception of the delegates at Mansion House, by the Lord Mayor of London.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14th.—Session of the Conference at 11 a. m., at Examination Hall. Evening banquet offered to the delegates by the Central Committee of the British Red Cross at the Hotel Cecil.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th.—Final session of the Conference at 11 a. m., at Examination Hall. Exercises at Hyde Park, on the parade ground, near Knight-Bridge Barracks, by the Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers).

119 CIRCULAR OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

QUESTIONS:

TAXES, RIGHTS OF SUCCESSION, CUSTOMS.

GENEVA, *April* 1, 1907.

To the Presidents and Members of the
Central Committees of the Red Cross:

GENTLEMEN:

One of the duties which belongs to the International Committee is to serve as an office of general information. This role it has filled up to the present time on every occasion that application has been made to it, and has thus been able to furnish its correspondents with useful information. It is particularly happy when counting on the courtesy of the Central Committees and appealing to their kindness to provide it with such information as it does not itself possess it will be able to render service to one of these committees which has addressed to it questions of general importance.

This is the case which we present today. Several committees have requested us to furnish them with certain information, for which information we have resource to the amiability of the Central Committees requesting them to reply to the annexed questions which have been propounded to us.

We thank our correspondents in advance for the data that they will send us and which may prove useful not only to those who have requested it, but also to the other committees and to the general work of the Red Cross.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

For the International Committee of the Red Cross,

G. MOYNIER,
President.
AD. D'ESPINE,
Secretary.

GUSTAVE ADOR,
Vice-President.

QUESTIONS, AND REPLIES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

1. (*a*) Does your Society enjoy special privileges in regard to taxation?

Answer: The American National Red Cross enjoys no privileged treatment in regard to taxation.

(*b*) Especially must it submit to the stamp taxes imposed by the States?

Answer: It has no immunity from stamp taxes, but at present such taxes are not imposed in this country, though used as a war tax in 1898. It does not receive the franking privilege from the Post Office Department and could not obtain this without a special act of Congress.

2. (*a*) As regards inheritance taxes is it assimilated to any private persons?

Answer: As regards inheritance taxes it is not assimilated to any private persons, but would be taxed according to the inheritance tax law for charitable bequests of the State or Territory in which the bequest was made.

(*b*) If it owns real estate is it subject to the general tax on real estate or does it pay a tax on rents or any special tax levied on corporations as an equivalent of the inheritance tax to which private estates are subject?

Answer: The American National Red Cross owns no real estate. Did it do so, such property would be subject to the taxation laws of the locality in which it were located. In general, real estate owned by charitable or educational institutions and used for the purposes for which they are created is not taxed. Real estate owned purely as an investment and to produce an income would probably be taxed at the same rate as any other property of a like nature.

3. In your country are the gifts and legacies made to the Red Cross exempt from inheritance taxes or are they exempt from a portion of such taxes?

Answer: There is no national tax upon gifts and legacies at present, but all such legacies would be taxed under the laws of the State or Territory in which the bequest was made. In most cases charitable bequests where an inheritance tax exists are not subject to taxation.

4. Questions concerning custom duties.

(a) Is your Society exempt from the payment of duties upon sanitary materials that it is obliged to import?

Answer: Any materials imported by the Society would be

subject to the usual duty upon such supplies, unless special act of Congress was passed to remit such duties.

(*b*) Are sanitary materials presented to it by Societies or individuals resident abroad, either in time of peace or in time of war, subject to custom duties.

Answer: Any gift of supplies made from abroad to the Society would be subject to the usual duties, but it is probable that such duties would be remitted in time of war or of great calamities by special act of Congress.

NOTES.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Red Cross has decided to publish a quarterly Bulletin, the first number appeared October, 1906. Among the manifestations of the Society's activity in 1906 is a report of the important aid in supplies, etc., sent to Chili after the Valparaiso earthquake.

DENMARK.

The Danish Red Cross reports that in 1905 six nurses served in the garrison hospitals of Copenhagen, some of the nurses took special courses, such as diet for the sick, etc. A course in Samaritan work was also taken by five of the nurses. In the exposition at Seeland a Red Cross station for first aid was established and during an epidemic of typhoid at Nestved a Red Cross nurse was placed in charge of the hospital that was installed.

FRANCE.

The French Society for Aid to the Military Wounded, the Association of French Women, and the Union of the Women of France have united under the supervision of a Central Red Cross Committee upon which are representatives of each of these organizations.

The Society has thirty-six dispensary schools at which in 1906 treatment was given in 136,467 cases. The Society will, moreover, soon have established a hospital in Paris in a quarter of the city where accidents are numerous.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In an article in *The Journal* of the Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant Colonel MacPherson writes of the difference still existing between the Red Cross Societies of the Continent and that of Great Britain, whose duties have so far been limited to preparations for the care of sick and wounded in time of war, and which has therefore remained nearly unrecognized. He emphasizes the need of further and broader development of the British Red Cross

The Army and Navy Departments have sent to the Society information as to what will be the supplies most necessary to

provide in case of war, and lists of these have been addressed by the Society to merchants and manufacturers for statements as to prices and amounts procurable.

A serious railroad accident at Elliot showed the same necessity for preparation and organization in the time of peace. The value of having each railroad station possess a case of supplies for the dressing of wounds, disinfectants, etc., was plainly recognized.

GERMANY.

The German reports show that the Red Cross expended last year $175,000 in direct aid, supplies for sick and wounded, appropriations for their care and treatment, and for convalescents' homes for the troops in Africa. Last August a convention of surgeons and commanders of Red Cross Relief Columns was held at Passau. Six hundred and fifty were in attendance. A practical exhibition of the training of the Passau Relief Column was given before the deliberations and provided valuable information for those in attendance.

The sixteenth convention of the Red Cross hospital establishments was held in 1906 at Coburg. The health, the duties and the rights of the Red Cross nurses were among the subjects discussed. A German report on the Russian-Japanese War dwelt particularly on the great value of the aid rendered by the Red Cross Societies, which have become an indispensable necessity, and the importance of the lessons to be learned from the experiences of this war. Most nations have learned to appreciate this necessity, but those countries whose societies are not yet well organized had better heed in time this lesson, for organization cannot be improvised at the last moment. The Red Cross ambulances and what were called Flying Hospitals packed on horses with a mounted personnel were described. The necessity for and the difficulty of obtaining competent litter bearers for the carrying of wounded, the question of leaving those too seriously wounded for transportation in the hands of the enemy, etc., were discussed.

The Red Cross of Baden reports 161 Red Cross Relief Columns. It has 302 trained women nurses, 200 instructed assistants, and 78 men nurses. It has experimented with the utilization of trolley cars for the transportation of wounded from the railroad to the hospitals in cities. A women's society for aid to the wounded was first formed in Baden in 1814 and revived in 1859. The Women's Branch of the Baden Red Cross has at present 67,564 members.

The Bavarian Red Cross has 6,130 members in its Red Cross Relief Columns. The services of these Relief Columns are utilized in case of accidents, etc. It has equipment for 47 mobile hospitals with 3,255 beds and arrangements for the care of 6,078 more sick and wounded in the regular hospitals.

The German Society for Shepherd Dogs has decided every year on the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday to present a shepherd dog to one of the Red Cross Relief Columns, to be trained as a Relief Column dog for assistance in finding the wounded. The first dog was presented last February. A number of the members of these German Relief Columns have gone as volunteers to care for the sick and wounded German troops in Africa.

JAPAN.

In "As the Hague Ordains, Journal of a Russian Prisoner's Wife in Japan," the writer speaks of the "little Japanese Red Cross nurses, who never seemed tired though they never rested, who were never cross or impatient, but always smiling and polite, 'They are like children beside the huge Cossacks they care for—very precocious children, when one observes their skill and courage in the operating room. They seem to humor and charm their patients with indulgence, yet they are martinets in their precise obedience to surgeon's orders. The patient is never crossed, yet he always obeys, too. It is the old, old story of the hypnotic East. The big Cossacks cry bitterly when their nurses are changed.' The war has worked, the author says, wonders for the Japanese women. In the active work of the Red Cross their brains and ability have been so conspicuous that the Japanese man is forgetting some of the traditions of repression for his womankind.

"The Russians had fixed ideas as to Japanese cruelty, and half expected to be sliced alive when they were captured. The careful tenderness, the enlightened modern methods with which the wounded were treated in the Japanese hospitals were strange revelations to the prisoners. Even the common people outside their walls offered kindly attentions to these enemies.

"I asked one Port Arthur officer what was the best thing he had seen during the war, the thing that impressed him most with the goodness of the world and the human race in it. He said: "The absence of the Japanese flag at Port Arthur. We never saw it, after the surrender, until we got down to Dalny. The Russian flag came down and the flagstaffs and buildings

were left bare. We lived on in our same houses, waited on by our same servants, and the men remained in their barracks until time to march to the Dalny train. Some one rowed over in the night and hung black streamers on the Pobieda's (Victory's) wreck. Poor Pobieda! Pobieda! What a name of irony! It was General Nogi's special order that no flag should be raised until Stoessel had left Port Arthur."

SPAIN.

Foreseeing the danger of accidents in the large crowds that would assemble at the time of the royal marriage the Spanish Red Cross established stations of first aid along the route of the procession. At each station was a surgeon assisted by a medical student, members of the Society, and litter bearers. Each possessed a complete field pharmacy, quantities of ice and several litters. Ambulances with assistants were also placed at convenient points, and at the Red Cross Headquarters was a chief surgeon, Dr. Prada, with additional litter bearers. The inspector of ambulances, Dr. Calatraveno, was stationed at the Bank of Spain, a central point.

These precautions were not taken in vain. Before the explosion of the bomb the personnel of the Red Cross had rendered aid to a number of persons injured in accidents. A moment after the bomb exploded the personnel of several nearby Red Cross stations arrived upon the scene. Advised by telephone Dr. Prada ordered others with a further supply of materials and stretchers to report at the place of disaster, so that the numerous wounded were promptly cared for by the Red Cross.

A number of provincial Red Cross Branches requested information as to whether or not they might officially adhere to the anti-dueling league organized by Baron d'Albi, and in reply the Central Committee of the Spanish Red Cross issued the following circular:

"The eminently civilized, Christian and humanitarian principles of the campaign organized by Baron d'Albi, a campaign which merits the approval of prominent persons, the support of the press and of all political parties, creating a powerful influence on public opinion, which already carries with it the vital forces of the country, cannot fail to attract the sympathy of the Red Cross, whose mission is to inspire precisely the same ideal, though exercised in a different sphere of action.

There is no reason, therefore, why the Branches of the Red Cross should not adhere to the work in question and second the efforts to suppress the usage of the duel in the settling of individual quarrels. As this concerns a case unforeseen in our statutes your adhesion should take an absolutely voluntary character so that the members and committees are not bound by this adhesion."

The Spanish Minister of War has written to the President of the Spanish Red Cross a letter in which he says:

"The Association of the Red Cross, daily becoming more strongly organized and a powerful auxiliary of the Army, in order to act more rapidly and systematically, should maintain a constant intercourse between its Central Committee and its branches scattered throughout Spain. It seems to us that for the successful activity of your Society, it should have knowledge of all the relative dispositions of the Army, and the Army, on its side, should interest itself in all that concerns your sympathetic Society. Everything that tends to create bonds of mutual affection between the Red Cross and the Army ought to be earnestly acquired, and for this reason I have the honor to propose to you the following project, the *'Journal Officiel du Ministere de Guerre'* takes pleasure in offering gratuitously to the Red Cross a space in its columns where the Society may insert its orders, the movement of its personnel, etc.; in a word all that pertains to the service of the Society, and which emanates from its Central Committee.

"If all the branches of the Red Cross are favorable to this project they will receive every day interesting news and will be kept informed of what also concerns the Army, which will greatly facilitate their work. This, sir, is the suggestion I have the honor to submit to you, hoping that you will give it a favorable acceptance, and that you will further develop it."

The Spanish Central Committee have accepted the courteous offer with sincere appreciation of its value.

The republics of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela have accepted the provisions of The Hague Convention extending to naval warfare the provisions of the Treaty of Geneva.

THE ENNO SANDERS PRIZE.

This year the Association of Military Surgeons has selected for the competition for the Enno Sanders Prize the following subject:

"WHAT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS FOR WAR, AND WHAT SHOULD BE ITS RELATIONS TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY?"

The notice in regard to this competition is published in "The Military Surgeon."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH.

Miss G. M. Nevins, Superintendent of Nurses of Garfield Hospital, has been appointed a member of the Nurses' Committee of the District of Columbia Red Cross Branch.

NEW YORK STATE BRANCH.

On April 1st, Mr. Charles W. Hurd was appointed field agent for the New York State Branch. Shortly after his appointment, he made a trip through the state in order to arrange for spring meetings of the subdivisions, and to become personally acquainted with the officers and members of these subdivisions. Mr. Hurd shortly returned to New York to complete these plans; and on May 2d left again for one month, with a stereopticon, one hundred slides, and definite arrangements for many meetings through the state. Mr. Hurd will be away until the first of June, and it is confidently hoped that a material increase in the membership, and a wider interest in the Red Cross, will be the result of this trip.

At the time of Mr. Hurd's appointment, Mr. John W. Cook, the state secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, had a conference with Mr. Hurd and the secretary, Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, with the result that a very hearty and general co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. has been established. This will be in every way most helpful and inspiring to those interested in the welfare of the Red Cross. Through this co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. it is hoped that an effective organization of relief column work can be established, and plans for the organization of classes and instruction will be completed by Mr. Hurd and the officers of the Y. M. C. A. during the summer. It is hoped that co-operation with the United States Army and authorities of the state militia can be arranged, and in this way an effective organization of relief column work will be secured.

This branch has received for the Chinese Famine Fund to date $25,947.50, many of the subdivisions having contributed most generously to this fund. It is hoped that in the autumn, an annual report of the New York State Branch will be issued, and in this report a detailed list of subscribers to the fund will be given.

The fund for the Russian famine has amounted to $1,289.20. No special appeal having been issued for this fund, the amount is necessarily small.

Through the suggestion of Mr. E. C. Bridgman, superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School at Stapleton, S. I., cooperation with Sunday school children has been established—the Sunday schools forming themselves into a band of "Red Cross Helpers," the Stapleton Presbyterian Sunday School being "Red Cross Helpers No. 1." The Calvary Sunday school of New York City is organized as "Red Cross Helpers No. 2." The Sunday school children enroll themselves as "Helpers," and elect one member as a delegate to the Red Cross, who pays the full membership dues. The "Helpers" raise what money they can among themselves, by the payment of a very small due, or through small entertainments, and hold themselves in readiness for a calamity or catastrophe, and when such emergency arises the New York State Branch calls upon all of these "Red Cross Helpers" for assistance, at which time they contribute to the fund from the amount then in their treasury. It is hoped by interesting the children in this way that the parents will learn of the Red Cross and become interested also; and so the membership, as well as the interest, will increase through this means. Special "Red Cross Helpers" buttons are provided for the members at a very small cost, which add materially to the interest which these children take in their organization.

The New York State Branch now has eighteen nurses enrolled and one dietitian. The total number of annual members is 1739; life members 261, making a total of 2,000.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH.

The Pennsylvania Branch having been personally appealed to by Dr. G. E. Stoddard, the authorized representative of the American Relief Committee of Kingston, Jamaica, for financial assistance for the American residents of Kingston who were in need of assistance as a result of the earthquake, issued the following circular appeal:

"The American population of Kingston, Jamaica, is calling for help. It seems that affairs are not in as good shape as we had been led to believe, and the regretful incident of the Colonial Governor in refusing the first offers of aid, has tended seriously to embarrass the American community, whose homes and property were wrecked and ruined.

"Dr. G. E. Stoddard, the authorized representative of the American Relief Committee of Kingston, has come to us with an accurate report of present conditions, and we are desirous to help those of our citizens in Jamaica who are destitute and suffering.

"The rainy season begins early in May, and unless shelter and opportunities of rehabilitation are quickly furnished, sickness and fever will add to their distress.

"There is ample labor on the Island, but material, supplies and equipment must be purchased, and for this purpose we are asking funds.

"The Red Cross has never appealed in vain, and we have pledged to the Relief Committee of Jamaica our support in their present distress.

"The American National Red Cross at Washington will disburse this fund through the United States Vice-Consul at Kingston, and proper vouchers and reports by the Committee in charge will be audited by our War Department.

"Remittance may be made payable to Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Treasurer, and returned to the Pennsylvania Branch Headquarters, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, in the enclosed envelope. Yours very truly,

JOS. A. STEINMETZ,
Secretary Penna. Branch.

By order of
TALCOTT WILLIAMS, *President.*"

As a result of the above, contributions to the amount of $763.30 were received and forwarded to Washington to be cabled to the American Consul at Kingston.

SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH.

The South Carolina Branch sustained a most severe loss in the death of the Chairman of its Executive Committee, the Honorable George Lamb Buist, on Friday morning, May 31, 1907. Major Buist was a very prominent citizen of Charles-

ton, and wielded a powerful influence in South Carolina. In the many positions of honor and trust which he was called upon to fill, he proved himself equal to every emergency. The Red Cross extends to his family its sincere sympathy in their crushing bereavement.

A special invitation was received by the Red Cross to appoint delegates to represent the Society at the Peace Convention lately held in New York City, and the following delegates were named: Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. George C. Boldt, Colonel William Cary Sanger and Mrs. William K. Draper.